GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2219
ANSWERED ON:11.12.2015
Cancer Among Women
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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the numbers of various types of cancer in women, mainly breast cancer among urban women and cervical cancer among rural women have increased over the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the number of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UTwise;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study/survey to ascertain the prevalence of various types of cancer among women in the country, if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for prevention, early detection and affordable treatment of all types of cancer including cervical and breast cancer in women and spreading awareness in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to develop low cost cancer diagnosis tests for women and make them available in the country?

Answer

ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA)
(a) & (b): As reported by ICMR, as per the Report on "Time Trends in Cancer Incidence Rate: 1982-2010", the Age Adjusted Incidence rates (AAR) show breast cancer is increasing in both urban and rural registries whereas cervical cancer is decreasing or remains static in both urban and rural registries. The estimated incidence cancer cases for all sites, breast and cervical among women in India, State / Union Territory wise for the years 2012 to 2015 are at annexure I to III.
The increase in the number of cancer cases in the country may be attributed to larger number of ageing population, unhealthy life styles, use of tobacco and tobacco products, unhealthy diet, better diagnostic facilities etc.
(c): The systematic collection of data on cancer is being carried out by various Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCR) across India under the National Cancer Registry Programme of ICMR since 1982. The number of estimated prevalent cancer cases of all sites of cancer among women in the country for the year 2014 is 1571252.

(d) & (e) Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. At present, the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto the district level includes awareness generation for Cancer prevention, screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment.

Screening guidelines for breast, cervical and oral Cancer have been provided to State Governments for implementation. Breast self examination is also promoted for early detection for breast cancer.

Screening for cervical cancer is by Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA) technique. ICMR has launched an indigenous instrument called Magnivisulizer which can be used by trained health workers for screening for early detection of cervical cancer. Suspected cases are to be referred for confirmatory diagnosis by various tests including histo-pathological biopsy. Electronic and Print media is utilized for health awareness for cancer.

Government of India has approved "Tertiary Care for Cancer" Scheme under NPCDCS in the year 2013-14. Under the said scheme, Government of India assists to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. The maximum assistance inclusive of State share for SCI is upto Rs.120 crore and for TCCC is upto Rs.45 crore subject to eligibility as per scheme guidelines and availability of funds.

The treatment for cancer in Government Hospitals is either free or subsidized. In addition to Cancer diagnosis and treatment by the State Governments Health Institutes, the Central Government Institutions such as All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdurjung Hospital, Dr Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, PGIMER Chandigarh, JIPMER Puducherry, Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata, etc. provide facilities for diagnosis and treatment of Cancer.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved.

The list of medicines specified in the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) which are included in the First Schedule of Drug Pricing Control Order (DPCO), 2013 also contain drugs used for the treatment of Cancer. NLEM (drug formulations) medicines for which ceiling prices have been notified under DPCO, 2013, includes 47 anti-Cancer medicines. No person is authorized to sell any such formulation to any consumer at a price exceeding the ceiling price fixed by the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) under Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers.
Financial assistance to Below Poverty Line (BPL) patients is available under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN). Besides this, the Health Minister's Cancer Patient Fund (HMCPF) within the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up in 2009 wherein 27 erstwhile Regional Cancer Centres (RCCs) are provided with revolving funds to provide immediate financial assistance upto Rs.2.00 lakh to BPL Cancer patients.

Annexure - I
Estimated Incidence cancer cases in India by different State /UT - All Sites- (2012-2015) - Females

States	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jammu & Kashmir	5573	5772	5978	6190
Himachal pradesh	3158	3235	3314	3395
Punjab	12206	12509	12818	13132
Chandigarh	446	459	473	487
Uttaranchal	4684	4839	4999	5164
Haryana	11152	11499	11857	12226
Delhi	7286	7485	7689	7896
Rajasthan	31040	31983	32950	33942
Uttar pradesh	89747	92787	95917	99141
Bihar	47102	48870	50698	52588
Sikkim	224	236	248	264
Arunachal pradesh	506	517	529	540
Nagaland	711	714	717	721
Manipur	982	968	955	944
Mizoram	409	417	425	432
Tripura	1391	1442	1498	1562
Meghalaya	1120	1142	1165	1188
Assam	11459	11598	11737	11877
West bengal	41763	43029	44338	45691
Jharkhand	15183	15723	16280	16854
Orissa	19419	19936	20465	21006
Chattisgarh	12041	12472	12917	13377
Madhya pradesh	33055	34174	35325	36510
Gujarat	27238	28111	29012	29940
Daman & Diu	92	98	105	113
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	146	155	165	176
Maharashtra	50472	51747	53046	54366
Telangana	16604	17241	17916	18631
Andhra pradesh	23406	24305	25255	26262
Karnataka	28223	29034	29866	30720
Goa	669	685	702	719
Lakshadweep	30	32	33	35
Kerala	16381	16956	17585	18272
Tamil nadu	33161	33648	34135	34621
Pondicherry	607	634	663	692
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	164	167	170	173
Total	547850	564619	581945	599847

*Based on cancer incidence report (2009-2011) and the Report on Time Trends in Cancer incidence Rates (1982-2010).

Annexure-II
Estimated Incidence cancer cases in India by different State / UT - Cervix- (2012-2015)- Females

States	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jammu & Kashmir	944	959	974	989
Himachal pradesh	535	538	540	543
Punjab	2068	2078	2089	2099
Chandigarh	76	76	77	78
Uttaranchal	794	804	815	825
Haryana	1889	1911	1932	1954
Delhi	1234	1244	1253	1262
Rajasthan	5259	5314	5369	5424
Uttar pradesh	15205	15417	15630	15843
Bihar	7980	8120	8261	8404
Sikkim	23	24	25	27

Arunachal pradesh 52 53 54 55
Nagaland 73 73 74 74
Manipur 101 99 98 97
Mizoram 42 43 44 44
Tripura 143 148 154 160
Meghalaya 115 117 119 122
Assam 1175 1190 1204 1218
West bengal 7076 7150 7225 7302
Jharkhand 2572 2612 2653 2693
Orissa 3290 3313 3335 3357
Chattisgarh 2040 2072 2105 2138
Madhya pradesh 5600 5678 5756 5835
Gujarat 4615 4671 4728 4785
Daman & Diu 16 16 17 18
Dadra & Nagar Haveli 25 26 27 28
Maharashtra 8551 8598 8644 8688
Telangana 2814 2865 2919 2977
Andhra pradesh 3965 4038 4116 4196
Karnataka 4782 4824 4867 4909
Goa 113 114 114 115
Lakshadweep 5 5 5 6
Kerala 2775 2817 2865 2920
Tamil nadu 5616 5591 5562 5533
Pondicherry 103 105 108 111
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 28 28 28 28
Total 91694 92731 93786 94857
*Based on cancer incidence data (2009-2011) and Time trends in cancer incidence rates (1982-2010) report.

Annexure-III
Estimated Incidence cancer cases in India by different State / UT - Breast- (2012-2015)- Females
States 2012 2013 2014 2015
Jammu & Kashmir 921 955 991 1029
Himachal pradesh 522 535 550 564
Punjab 2017 2070 2125 2182
Chandigarh 74 76 78 81
Uttaranchal 774 801 829 858
Haryana 1843 1903 1966 2032
Delhi 1204 1239 1275 1312
Rajasthan 5130 5293 5463 5641
Uttar pradesh 14834 15356 15903 16476
Bihar 7785 8088 8406 8740
Sikkim 46 49 53 58
Arunachal pradesh 104 109 113 118
Nagaland 147 150 154 158
Manipur 203 204 205 207
Mizoram 84 88 91 95
Tripura 287 303 321 342
Meghalaya 231 240 250 260
Assam 2365 2440 2518 2599
West bengal 6903 7121 7351 7593
Jharkhand 2510 2602 2699 2801
Orissa 3210 3299 3393 3491
Chattisgarh 1990 2064 2142 2223
Madhya pradesh 5464 5656 5857 6067
Gujarat 4502 4652 4810 4976
Daman & Diu 15 16 17 19
Dadra & Nagar Haveli 24 26 27 29
Maharashtra 8342 8564 8795 9035
Telangana 2744 2854 2971 3096
Andhra pradesh 3869 4022 4187 4364
Karnataka 4665 4807 4952 5105
Goa 111 113 116 119
Lakshadweep 5 5 6 6
Kerala 2707 2806 2916 3037
Tamil nadu 5481 5569 5660 5754
Pondicherry 100 105 110 115
Andaman & Nicobar Islands 27 28 28 29
Total 91240 94208 97328 100611
*Based on cancer incidence data (2009-2011) and Time trends in cancer incidence rates (1982-2010) report.